GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE
LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:874
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Climate Change
Pala Shri Vincent H;Patil Shri Chandrakant Raghunath

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the major steps/action taken by the Government for tackling climate change, including adaptation and mitigation efforts;
(b) the per capita emissions of India during each of the last five years;
(c) the brief framework of the Government which handled the International Climate Change Negotiations at COP 21 in Paris, 2015; and
(d) the details of voluntary actions taken by the Government to increase the energy efficiency?

Answer

MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) FOR ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE

(SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR)

(a) The Government launched National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) in 2008 with eight missions in specific areas of energy efficiency, solar energy, sustainable habitat, water, Himalayan ecosystem, forestry, agriculture and strengthening the scientific knowledge on climate change, for tackling climate change. It outlines a number of steps to simultaneously advance India's development and climate change related-objectives of adaptation and mitigation. All the missions are anchored in the respective nodal ministries/ departments and are under various stages of implementation. In addition to the NAPCC, 32 States and Union Territories have prepared their State Action Plan on Climate Change (SAPCC) in line with the objectives of NAPCC and state specific needs. Other key initiatives to mitigate green house (GHG) gas emissions and adaptation measures include:

â€¢ Launch of National Smart Grid Mission for efficient transmission and distribution network.
â€¢ Nationwide Campaign for Energy Conservation with the target to save 10% of current energy consumption by the year 2018-19.
â€¢ National Heritage City Development and Augmentation Yojana (HRIDAY) launched to bring together urban planning, economic growth and heritage conservation in an inclusive manner.
â€¢ Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) for 500 cities across India.
â€¢ Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of Hybrid & Electric Vehicles (FAME India) to promote faster adoption and manufacturing of hybrid and electric vehicles.
â€¢ Policies to increase production of energy efficient 3 phase locomotives and switchover to 100% of these locos from 2016-17 onwards.
â€¢ 'Swachh Bharat Mission' (Clean India Mission) to make country clean and litter free by 2019
â€¢ Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana to promote organic farming practices.
â€¢ The Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana to promote efficient irrigation practices.
â€¢ Neeranchal programme to give additional impetus to watershed development in the country.
â€¢ National Mission for Clean Ganga (Namami Gange) to rejuvenate the river.

(b) According to the 2nd National Communication (NATCOM-II) submitted to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in 2012, the per capita Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions in 1994 were 1.4 tons CO2 equivalent and in 2007 it was 1.5 tons CO2 equivalent. As per BUR submitted in January 2016, India's per capita GHG emission in 2010 was 1.56 metric tonnes CO2 equivalent.

(c) India's framework and approach during the International Climate Change Negotiations at COP 21 in Paris, 2015 was guided by the mandate given by the cabinet. India's basic stand was that historical responsibility of developed countries, equity, common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities (CBDR-RC), per capita emissions, economic status, special circumstances, and development needs of developing countries should guide the responsibilities for various actions in the post 2020 period under the UNFCCC regime.

(d) National Mission on Enhanced Energy Efficiency (NMEEE) Under NAPCC addresses increasing the energy efficiency with an aim to achieve growth with ecological sustainability by devising cost-effective technologies for end-use demand-side management. The following voluntary actions have been undertaken under the Mission to increase energy efficiency:
i. Standards & Labelling programme for appliances (S & L Programme),

ii. Implementation of Energy Conservation Building Code (ECBC) in Commercial Buildings,

iii. Perform Achieve and Trade (PAT) - Reducing the specific energy consumption (SEC) of the Cement, Steel, Fertilizers and Pulp & Paper sectors,

iv. Deployment of LEDs for reducing energy consumption in lighting,

v. Use of Super-Critical Technology in Thermal Power Projects.

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